

APPENDIX FOUR

WILLIAM M. WALL HISTORICAL DOCUMENTS

The following documents from *The Deseret News*, *The Journal History of the LDS Church*, *Brigham Young History*, and other sources were collected by Darlene Wall Harris, a great-granddaughter of William Madison Wall.

Brigham Young History, May 31, 1853

“William M. Wall commander of a detachment sent to reconnoiter the southern part of the Territory reported having visited the southern settlements and given the settlers the instructions contained in my Proclamation. The detachment were entertained with great cordiality at the settlements. Captain Wall had several talks with the chiefs of the Pauvante and Piede Indians, who said their hearts were good towards the Mormons and they wished to live in peace with us. They were afraid of Chief Walker and the Utah warriors, because they stole their children and sold them to the Mexicans.”

Brigham Young History, December 1, 1853

“Elder George A. Smith reported that in conformity with his appointment at last conference he had succeeded in getting one hundred and twenty families under way southward, amongst whom were Charles Hopkins, President at Lehi, George S. Clark, Bishop of Pleasant Grove, and William Miller, late Bishop at Winter Quarters. These brethren would locate in Iron County and William M. Wall, Bishop in Provo, in Millard County.”

Brigham Young History, April 25, 1853

MILITARY ORDER

Utah Territory

Nephi City, April 25, 1853

To Captain William Wall

Commanding the Detachment of troops, now traveling South.

Sir,

Take ~~thirty of your men~~, with your best horses for riding and for baggage wagons, and proceed directly on the road Southward, reconnoitering the country to the right and left, if necessary take with you George Bean, the Interpreter, and continue your travel until you find Dimick B. Huntington. You will learn from him the whereabouts of [Chief] Walker and the condition of the Indians. You will call for supplies at the various settlements through which you pass; and you are at liberty to use grain, flour, and vegetables that shall be in the hands of the Bishops, as tithing. You can call on the Blacksmiths to do such work as is necessary for your camp. You will follow out the instructions, that you have in your possession, from Lieutenant General, warning the people to be on their guard, that they may not suffer from Indian depredations, or others that may be traveling through the country. You will give receipts to the several persons from whom you receive grain etc. and report the same to the Adjutant General's office in Great Salt Lake City, on your return. If all is peace among the Indians, you may return home, after visiting the southern settlements, and delivering a copy of the Governor's Proclamation to each Settlement. If Walker is not disposed to live peaceably with his band of Indians while in this Territory, but had made his treats to the danger of the inhabitants, and you have an opportunity, with too much endangering your command, you will take him prisoner, with those of his band who are determined to follow him; but if he and his band are too strong, you will immediately send a messenger informing me thereof, that sufficient company may be raised to meet him.

I wish you to be very careful with you horses, and do not over hurry them, and watch them while they are feeding, lest you may be surprised by depredating roving

parties. Picket out a portion or all of your horses and keep up a guard during nights, that you may be continually preserved. My counsel to the different Settlements is, that they keep up night and day guards, and be on continued watch; and on no account scatter their horses but keep all property as nigh together as possible, and guard their horses and cattle by day and coral them at night.

Signed (Brigham Young)

Journal History, January 19, 1855

“The Provo Canyon Road Company was incorporated by an act of the Governor and the legislative assembly. The act reads as follows: Aaron Johnson, Thomas S. Williams, Evan M. Green and William Madison Wall with their associates and successors a hereby constituted a body corporate and politic for the term of 20 years from and after April 1855 subject to the revision of the legislature at any time, with the exclusive right of making a good wagon road to the acceptance of the county court of Utah County from the mouth of Provo Canyon in Utah County from the Kamas Prairie, thence to continue northeasterly on the most feasible route until it intercepts the main traveled road from the U.S. to Great Salt Lake City near Black’s Fork in Green River County, Utah Territory, and keep the same in good repair with the privilege of taking toll thereon with such specific rates as shall be established by the aforesaid court.”

Journal History, October 12, 1857

“A Journal of the company that left Sydney, Australia on board the ship Lucas on June 27, 1857 and arrived at San Pedro, California on October 12, 1857.”

June 8, 1857: The organization is as follows: By a special conference Sydney, New South Wales, Australia. The LDS company on board the ship Lucas: William Madison Wall, President; Absolem P. Dowdle, 1st Counselor; George Robert Zed, 2nd Counselor; Absolem P. Dowdle, Superintendent of Supplies and Provisions; Acting Teachers: George Hunter and William Hawkins.

Names on Passenger List of ship’s Company:

(Among the 64 LDS passengers)

48. Enoch Gurr....Elder

49. Ruth Gurr....Wife

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50. James Gurr....Son
 51. Susannah Gurr....Daughter
 52. Sarah Gurr....Daughter
 53. Peter Gurr....Son
 54. Ruben Gurr....Son

Saturday, June 27, 1857: The pilot came on board at 8 o'clock and gave orders to weigh anchor. The ship got under way at 9 o'clock. We soon left Sydney in the distance. Having a fair wind from the west driving us at the rate of seven knots per hour toward the east. The sea being rough, sea-sickness commenced that night and was very unpleasant.

Sunday, June 28, 1857: Weather fine, wind from the west, sea still rough. Most of the gale for some time with heavy rain.

Monday, June 29, 1857: This morning Pres. William Madison Wall called a prayer meeting of all those able to attend. Wind is fair. The ship making seven knots per hour. The morning being pleasant and most of the saints came on deck.

Tuesday, June 30, 1857: This morning the wind has fallen off leaving the sea almost calm. The company is still improving from sea-sickness. At 9 o'clock the company assembled for prayers. Elder Dowdle said the prayer and also made a few remarks on being united and obeying the orders of the Church. President William Madison Wall followed with a few remarks on the same subject. He then nominated Elders George Hunter and William Hawkins teachers of the company. After the services the wind freshened up and carried us at the rate of ten knots per hour. In the afternoon a gale came from the northwest. It continued to blow hard all afternoon.

Wednesday, July 1, 1857: This morning the gale continues to blow. The sea is very rough and most of the company are very sea-sick. About 4 o'clock in the afternoon there was a squall of wind that carried off the fore sail also the fore top mast. Before the sails gave way the ship laid over on her beam. The ship soon righted from her condition letting most of the canvas fall on deck to the joy and satisfaction of all on board the ship.

Friday, July 3, 1857: This morning the sea is very rough. We all met for prayers at 8 o'clock. Prayer given by Elder Robb. Singing. President Wall and Elder Dowdle gave instructions to the saints on cleanliness, order and government of families. Sister Rawlings is very sick. She was administered to by President William

Madison Wall and Elder Dowdle. A good spirit prevails. Prayers in the evening.

Sunday, July 5, 1857: This morning there is a fine wind rather ahead, sending the ship some two or three points toward the southward. Meeting was at 11 o'clock. President Wall preached an excellent discourse showing the advantage to be derived from the spread of the Gospel. Elder Dowdle also spoke upon the principal of obedience and safe care of provisions and water.

Wednesday, July 8, 1857: This morning at daylight we have in sight those islands called "The Three Kings". They are about thirty miles to the north of New Zealand. We have made excellent headway considering all things.

Friday, July 10, 1857: This morning there is no wind, so we made little headway. Some feelings with one of the brethren. He acknowledged his error. He asked forgiveness which was granted and good feeling prevailed. We attended prayers this morning.

Wednesday, July 15, 1857: This morning the wind fair but light. The weather fine. President Wall confined to his bed on account of his health. A fine black fish was seen astern of the vessel. Most of the company on deck pursuing such a vocation as each one liked.

Thursday, July 16, 1857: Today a steady breeze. Prayers and singing. Elders Robb and Gingell spoke. Also President Wall. After dinner provisions weighed out. Elder Roberts made out a scale showing the amount of provisions for each family. Pres. Wall assisted Elder Dowdle in serving out the provisions. Prayer and singing in the evening.

Friday, July 24, 1857: Wind blowing strong all night ahead. We had prayer this A.M. by Elder Hunter. President Wall spoke on the celebration of the 24th of July. The weather was terrible. Each of us was to do the best we could.

Tuesday, August 4, 1858: This morning the wind is fair. We are going about 5 knots. Prayers and hymns. Another difficulty arose before going to bed. President Wall soon restored peace between two brethren. Latitude 25-55. Longitude 157-26.

Wednesday, August 5, 1857: This morning is calm. The weather fair. Elder Dowdle prayed and spoke on the nature of covenants. At 2 p.m. the children met to attend school. Elder Hawkins offered to assist Elder Roberts in teaching.

Friday, August 7, 1857: Variable winds this morning but the weather fine. The ship going about 2 knots. Prayers this a.m. Also prayers in the evening by Elder Dowdle. School started at 2 p.m. Provisions weighed out today. President Wall

wished me to remember a dream he had on Thursday, August 6th. He saw one of his wives enter the cabin where he was sleeping and asked him many questions. How he got on since he left home. She also asked how the company likes him, etc.? He asked her about home and was told they were all well. After this he told her she must be tired after coming so far to see him. He told her there was a spare bed where she could rest. But she declined and left the cabin and departed.

Monday, August 10, 1857: There is wind ahead, but the weather is fine. Mercury is up to 80 degrees. The company assembled between decks for prayer. Water measured out. An American gallon given to each person.

Wednesday, August 19, 1857: This a.m. Sophia Cadd gave birth to a son at 20 minutes to five. She is the wife of Joseph Cadd. We have a good head wind this a.m. The mercury is 80 degrees. Some of the children are suffering from whooping cough. There is not much unity among the saints as there should be. Prayers and singing.

Friday, August 21, 1857: The wind is from the north and the weather is dull. The company assembled for prayer. President Wall spoke on the settling of difficulties, legally according to the order of the Church. Prayer was by President Wall.

Saturday, September 5, 1857: Mercury is 86 degrees. Meeting between decks at 11 a.m. Sing and prayer. Elder Hunter spoke on gifts and blessings following living of the Gospel. Three children were blessed. In the evening the company had a testimony meeting. Most of the Brothers and Sisters bore their testimonies. A good feeling prevailed.

Monday, September 14, 1857: This morning the wind is fine. President Wall prayed. At 20 minutes to 10 this evening, Sister Gingell gave birth to a son. All mother's have given birth to their children on board have been delivered within 20 minutes after being administered to.

Wednesday, September 23, 1857: the wind is light and variable and the weather dull and misty. The difficulty settled by mutual reconciliation. A large whale passed the ship at 6:30 p.m. It was seen by a great many of the passengers. Prayer was by President Wall.

Brigham Young History, December 12, 1857

MISSION REPORT OF WILLIAM MADISON WALL

"I arrived at Provo on the 2nd of December [1857]; we had bad weather from the rim of the basin, found the brethren in all the settlements in good spirits. I arrived in Salt Lake City last evening and made my report of my mission to President Brigham Young, he spent two hours asking me questions and blessed me and said I was welcome home.

"I left my home in Provo May 13, 1856, and Salt Lake City on the 17th. Arrived at Carson, Nevada on July 2nd and San Francisco, California on August 16th. Sailed on the bark, *General Wool*, in company with Elders John Whitbeck, A.P. Chesley, T.S. Johnson, Thaddeus Fleming, Joseph Kelly, M.C. Crandall, James Phelps, G.W. Parish and Zerrubabel Snow, bound for Melbourne, Australia.

"We touched at Tahiti and lay there five days. I was told by an American gentleman who had resided here for 30 years, that previous to the arrival of the Christian missionaries, there was not a case of bastardy known on the island. We touched on the Fiji Islands and lay there 36 hours. Here I measured men 6'6" high, and saw some taller. They were well destitute of clothes, except a small bunch of bushes over their privates.

"After a passage of 104 days, we landed at Melbourne and stayed there two days when we shipped for Sidney on the bark *Monarch* and seven days after landed in Sydney. We held a conference on the 20th of December; I was appointed president of the New South Wales conference. I then visited all the saints in that conference and then went up the Hunter River on the steamer *Wm. Williams*. I traveled and preached in the vicinity of Maitland some 4 weeks, when I received a letter stating that I was wanted in Sydney, as there was some difficulty among the saints. I labored in that vicinity until the 1st of June.

"I was appointed an agent to get up a company to sail for Zion. We succeeded in getting up a company and on June 27th, 1857, we sailed on the ship *Lucas* with Captain J. C. Dactell. We encountered two heavy squalls off the coast of New Zealand, after that we had a pleasant voyage, but tedious. We landed at San Pedro on the 12th of October. There were no deaths and four children were born on the trip. I hired a carriage and started for San Bernardino to get wagons to haul the saints here.

"I arrived at Los Angeles at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. I soon discovered that there was great excitement in the town against the Mormons on account of a company being massacred by the Indians, which they laid to the Mormons. Dr. Andrews and

many other apostates, whose faces I knew, but could not call by name gathered around me and threatened to hang me; they seemed to be very much excited. I heard Dr. Andrews say that he would sooner see Governor Young's blood run, than to see cold spring water when he was dry. They threatened more furiously to hang me and gathered round me, about 25 of them. They finally drew off from me a little, and I called for my room and went to bed early in the evening.

"About 10 o'clock at night there came a company and knocked at the door and asked if William M. Wall was in there. I told them he was. They said they had some business with him and wished him to open the door. I told them it was after my business hours and I would wait on them in the morning. They then said there was no use in any of my damned possuming they had got to hang me and were going to do it. I was unarmed at the time, but on searching the room I found I could take the roller out of the bedstead, which I did and stood the door intending to defend myself the best I could. They then withdrew after rolling a volley of curses and threats upon me....

"I then almost became satisfied that they would kill me, and bore them a faithful testimony of the truth of the Gospel, of Joseph being a Prophet, and also of the Prophet Brigham. I then told them that I was not afraid to die, but at that time the spirit of fear left me, but I told them there was one little particular I wished to impress upon their minds, and that was that some of them had to die in the operation and I did not wish to kill any man that had a drop of honest blood in him; if there were any such men I begged of them to withdraw and let the worst remain to do the deed, as I should certainly kill three or four. This seemed to put the spirit of fear upon them and they dropped off one at a time until there was but a few around me.

"Dr. Andrews invited me into a room, as he said, to decide the difficulty. I told him I had nothing to decide, but made it a practice to kill all dogs that took hold of me. They then all withdrew except Dr. Andrews and one or two other apostates. I told them they had better be off if they wanted to be healthy; they stepped back a little and I got into my carriage and rode towards San Pedro.

"I fell in with Brothers Joseph Matthews, Norman Taylor and David Holliday. We went down to the beach and got the Australian saints with some of their luggage and started for San Bernadino." [Note: The rest of the report gives an account of their journey from California through Nevada and on to Salt Lake City.]

Brigham Young History, November 12, 1858

“Brother William M. Wall stated that he had a conversation with Capt. Wolfe of the U.S. Army, who stopped at his ranch in Provo canyon, two weeks ago. He asked Wall if he was a ‘Mormon’. He replied, he was. Wolfe remarked kind of half Mormon, in and out, I suppose, giving Wall a friendly tap. Wall replied, ‘I am a Mormon head, neck and heels, I believe all their principles and try to practice them.’ ‘What,’ Wolfe said, ‘polygamy and all? How many wives have you?’ Wall answered, ‘If it was any of your business I would tell you, but I’ll tell you any how, I have three wives and twelve children.’

“The captain said, ‘Then I am afraid you will have trouble, for the government will not put up with polygamy. What do you think, Wall, your children will think of you when they arrive at years of maturity, and realized you have raised them by different mothers; they will, no doubt look upon you with disgust.’ Wall replied, ‘Captain, it is not so and you must not be offended at my plain way of talking to you. My children will grow up, I educate, love and respect them and acknowledge them and their mothers and make them honorable in the world, and they love and honor me in return; they realize that I have educated, taken good care of, and protected them amidst the opposition and persecution of the whole world, and they look upon me with pride and satisfaction.’”

Deseret News, December 14, 1858

“President George A. Smith: Dear Brother, Under the present existing circumstances, we have thought best to write to you for your advice, in relation to the course taken by certain individuals in this [Provo] and other towns, in this county. We see [U.S.] officers here in search of mules, horses, cattle, and tools of various descriptions, which they say have been furnished for men doing work for government and have not been returned. They think their animals have been stolen and the brands changed. We have the best of reasons to believe that animals have been stolen from citizens, and camp followers and from the U.S. Government, and that brands have been made, which is bound to make trouble for those who are disposed to do right.

“Your advice in regard to this matter will be thankfully received by your brethren in the gospel: Dominicus Carter, E.H. Blackburn, William M. Wall and Lucius N. Scovil.”

Brigham Young History, January 6, 1859

“Last Friday evening, when William M. Wall, Marshall of Provo, was walking through the streets of that city, a ball was shot through his hat and grazed his head and knocked him down. Supposed to be done by gamblers who occupy Alexander William’s house.”

Brigham Young History, March 18, 1859

“Provo Marshall William M. Wall informed Judge Cradlebaugh that he was prepared to take charge of any [Mormon] prisoners that the judge had to place in his hands. Judge asked if he had a sufficient jail. Wall replied: ‘I have, and will be responsible for all prisoners placed in my charge. If you don’t think I am responsible, you can look at my bonds, which are deposited in the hands of the Clerk, and if you think they are not sufficient, you may make them any size you please, and I will fill them.’ Cradlebaugh said he would talk with Judge Sinclair about it and see what he thought; a day or two before the conversation took place, Wall showed the Judge his commission, signed by his Excellency, Governor Cumming.”

Brigham Young History, March 22, 1859

“There was a meeting in each ward of the city to get signatures to a petition to Governor Cumming to remove the U.S. troops from Provo, and to report to Congress or to the President, affairs as they are, and the course the Judges have pursued. Thousands signed the petition.

“John Kay and William Homer arrived from Provo with an express at 9 O’Clock. Judge Cradlebaugh is full of the Devil; he has dismissed both Juries--Grand and Petit. He gave a wicked speech to the Jury when he dismissed them. William M. Wall, the Marshal and Sheriff of the County, went by order of the Court to arrest James C. Snow and Aaron Johnson. Wall reported to the Court that he could not find them. Judge Cradlebaugh told Wall that he was a damned liar; he had helped them to get away, and all the community were engaged in the murders.”

Brigham Young History, September 17, 1859

“William M. Wall on going to his ranch in Provo Canyon, met General Albert S. Johnston. The General asked where he had been, as he had heard that he had left the country. Wall said that was a mistake, he had been about home attended to his

business. Johnston asked him if he knew how much the road through Provo Canyon has cost. Wall said he did not know, but understood it had cost about \$20,000. The General said it had been well laid out and was much pleased with the road and said he would recommend to the Government to make an appropriation to make the road 10 feet wider and pay the Mormons what they had expended on it and make it a free road."

Brigham Young History, September 19, 1860 40 x 20

"George A. Smith went to Provo Valley and preached at Heber. The inhabitants had raised a neat log school house--~~36~~ by 20 feet. They had raised good crops of everything they had planted. About 5,000 bushels of wheat raised this season in the Valley. One half of the people in the Valley had scattered around on claims, half a mile to a mile apart--Gentile fashion. Owing to the lack of berries in the mountains, the bears had come down into the Valley, and had killed and eaten three or four of William M. Wall's cattle. A she bear and two cubs came into Heber. The brethren killed the mother and one cub and captured the other. William M. Wall was Bishop of Provo Valley and John P. Murdock his first counsellor."

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Deseret News, January 6, 1862

"On the 31st December, the citizens of Provo City, the county seat of Utah County, assembled and after adopting the resolutions drawn up by a committee of nine appointed for that purpose elected the following gentlemen as delegates to the [Utah Constitutional] Convention: William M. Wall, L.E. Harrington, J.W. Cummings, B.F. Johnson, L.H. Hatch, and A.K. Thurber."

Deseret News, February 24, 1865:

"On this day brother Brigham sent Thomas Bullock to take their names, for the purpose of giving them missions, if they had not anything to do of any more importance. So brother Brigham counseled me to make a selection.... Eight to go to the East Indies, viz.--Thomas S. Johnson, William M. Wall, Alexander P. Chesley, George Parish, Martin Crandall, Joseph Kelley, William Bird, and John Whitbeck.... These are all good men but they need to learn a lesson." (Later the mission call for Brother Wall was rescinded by order of the First Presidency).